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connection with the matters under discussion. With topical headings and abundant references to cases, which are given at the bottom of the page, the book is a useful introduction to the science for a beginner, but it is also a handy reference manual for the advanced student and professional lawyer. For the army and naval officer, to whom in these days international law has become more necessary than the sword and the gunboat, it has a special interest because it is written by a military man. It has the merit of General Davis' characteristic writing, as shown in his articles on the regulation of war and the Red Cross conventions, which have appeared in the *American Journal of International Law*, that of correct statement and explicit definition based on both practical experience and wide technical information. A conservative man, General Davis is not much inclined to speculation, even if opportunity for it offered in a text-book, but, on the other hand, his brief comments give his book individuality. General Davis was a delegate to the second Hague Conference, and has incorporated everywhere into the text of the third edition of his book the changes made by that body. In the appendices he gives, besides the usual documents, beginning with Lieber's "Instructions," the various conventions adopted at the second Hague Conference.

STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Coleman Phillipson, M. A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Haynes. 1908. Cloth. 136 pages.

One of the new books sold by a famous British law publishing house. This book, written originally at the suggestion of the author's friend, Sir John MacDonnell, to whom it is dedicated, is a brief but comprehensive treatment of some of the international questions of the present hour. Two main topics are taken up, "The Influence of International Arbitration on the Development of International Law" and "The Rights of Neutrals and Belligerents as to Submarine Cables, Wireless Telegraphy and Intercepting of Information in Time of War." Both topics are treated historically as well as legally, the first, from the period of the Amphictyonic Council in Greece to the second Hague Conference, with an increasing amount of detail as the writer deals with the arbitrations of the nineteenth century, of which he has an excellent summary; the second, from the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858 to the second Conference at The Hague, including the Russo-Japanese war. The writer takes a hopeful view of the international situation and is strongly impressed with the interdependence of the nations. He instances the two Hague Conferences as striking manifestations of a more intimate *rapprochement* between the nations. He notes that "though every power was animated by a sense of its own sovereignty and independence, yet the fact of their assembling in order to arrive at some definite principles of international practice implied a full recognition that their sovereignty was only relative, their independence really interdependence, and that a body of harmonized, universally accepted principles regarded as law alone possessed absolute sovereignty." He believes that the future historian when dealing with the present decade will regard it as one of remarkable significance in the history of the world. Such studies as these by Mr. Phillipson help to familiarize the public with the interesting and important international problems

of the day and to create a healthy optimism which helps to carry the world forward.

PETER MOOR'S JOURNEY TO SOUTHWEST AFRICA. A Narrative of the German Campaign. By Gustav Frenssen. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 244 pages.

This book might well have been entitled "The Story of the German Madness in Southwest Africa." The general impression with which one rises from reading it is, How is it possible for a nation of our time, supposed to be endowed with an unusual amount of brains and a fair supply of conscience and humane feeling, to have gone into an enterprise so full of insaneness, injustice, cruelty and loathsomeness as this. Peter Moor, a young German conscript, volunteers with others to go to Southwest Africa to aid in suppressing the uprising of the natives against the German colonial aggression. He tells, in simple, unvarnished terms, the story of his trip, of the fierce conflicts of his company with the enraged natives, of the long killing marches, the suffering from heat during the day and from cold at night, the torture from thirst, the dire diseases resulting from bad water and poor food, the awful sufferings of the wounded and dying in the bush, the perishing of countless horses from overriding, hunger and thirst, the Hottentot women "always at the service of the soldiers," the crushing and annihilation of whole nations or tribes of the natives, the groups of hunger-smitten women and children sitting dying in despair, the horrid stench from decaying men and animals, the water-holes filled with corpses, etc. Whether intended to be so or not, the story is a scathing arraignment of the iniquity and moral loathsomeness of war, and particularly of "civilized war" against native peoples. It does not seem possible that any healthy German boy, or any other boy, who should read this book, could ever be persuaded by any sort of blandishments to go into the grawsome business of man-killing. It was with the hope that it might assist in advancing the cause of peace that the translator, Margaret May Ward (since deceased), of Temple, N. H., turned the story into English. The story has certainly not suffered in the least by translation. The English is about as perfect as one ever reads.

THE TWO HAGUE CONFERENCES. By William I. Hull, Professor of History in Swarthmore College. Boston: Ginn & Company. 516 pages. Mailing price, \$1.65.

Accurate and full information about the work and results of the Hague Conference has not heretofore been easily accessible to ordinary inquirers. But Professor Hull in this work has put the whole subject into a form that leaves practically nothing to be desired in this direction. His training and habits as a student and teacher of history have admirably fitted him to understand and set forth the historic significance of the Hague meetings. But, in addition to this, he spent the entire summer of 1907 at The Hague, where he had every opportunity of getting first-hand information about the character and proceedings of the great Conference, and of understanding the spirit which pervaded it. He has made an admirable book, and the arrangement of it is such as greatly to facilitate the study of the Conferences as a whole, or in separate sections and topics. The students in our